For Two Weeks Only

Owing to our enormous stock of FILTE SUITS, ranging in price from \$15 to \$.25, we will, for TWO WEEKS ONLY, pre-sent with every suit sold at \$15 or over

Gold-Headed Silk Umbrella. Every Umbrella guaranteed to be worth

Do not make the mistake of supposing that we give these Umbrellas with OVERCOAT'S. We do not. Our Overcoats are now selling at strictly wholesale cost price, and we couldn't afford to give even an extra button with one.

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ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. WANKAKEE TINE

We have so often told the people that the Kankakee line leads to places of business interest, health and pleasure resorts, through grand scenery and places of historical interest, that, it has become known to all persons that this is the route, par excellence, in all that makes a journey safe, comfortable, pleasant and interesting. we have, in our ticket-office, from tim

laced on exhibition, for the amusement of our customers, articles secured in distant parts of this vast country, photos of remarkable scenery of the Rocky Mountain regions and of the Allegheny and Blue Ridge; curious articles of Mexican and Indian make, photos of life on the plains among the cowboys, gold, silver, copper and lead ores, from the mines of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Montana.

We put on exhibition the Nebraska Sod house to We put on exhibtion the Nebraska Sod-house, to show a curious phase of pioncer life on the prairle. But we have received to-day, and have on exhib tion at our office, a thing of great interest, and should be seen by every body. It is part of the trunk of a pine tree, in which is imbedded a two-pound cannon ball. At the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, this messenger of death was imbedded in the tree, and twenty-five years of growth has firmly fixed the ball in its woody bed. TIME CARD.

Arrive:: 10:40 am 11:45 am 4:55 pm 10:50 pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

3:55 a m 3:45 p m

11:50 a m 10:50 p m CHICAGO DIVISION. Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

EAST AND WEST

FACTS MINGLED WITH FANCIES. An inch of rain-fall is equal to 14,500,000 gallons per

An inch of rain-fall is equal to 14,500,000 gallons per square mile.

The falls of Niarara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about 3,000,000 horse-power. All first-class tickets to Eastern cities via the "Bee-Line" permit the holder to stop off and view this, the greatest of nature's handiwork.

A postal card costs one cent, on one side of which the address is written and the message on the other. If you are thinking of taking a trip, drop a postal card to any of the "Bee-Line" passenger agents, who will take pleasure in calling on you and give the desired information as to the best routes and rates to all points in the East, West and Southwest reached by the popular "Bee-Line." Tourist tickets at greatly reduced rates are now on sale at all "Bee-Line" ticket offices to the principal winter resorts of Tennessee, offices to the principal winter resorts of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Mexico and California. Before purchasing tickets to any point consult a "Bee-Line" agent. "Money saved is money earned."

TIME OF TRAINS: EASTERN DIVISION-C., C., C. & I. BY. WESTERN DIVISION-L & ST. L. RY. Depart-27:25 a m, *11:55 a m, 5:30 p m, *11 p m, *DAILY. Elegant sleeping cars and reclining chair cars be-tween Indianapolis and St. Louis, and through palace sleeping and drawing-room cars between Indianapolis and New York and Boston, without ferriage or trans-fer. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent,

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A WATERY WARFARE.

Fire Department Called to Prevent the Landing of Disease-Bearing Vessels.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 13 .- A week ago the steamship Premier arrived here from Seattle, W. T., with a big cargo of freight and forty passengers, including the J. S. Murphy Dramatic Company. When the port physician went aboard he discovered that Gus Thomas, one of the actors, had small-pox. The passengers were not permitted to land and the steamer was sent to the quarantine station at Victoria. Friday night the steamer came back with a clean bill of health, but the city authorities here would not allow her to land. Repeated efforts were made to run out her lines, but the police lined the wharves and cut her adrift. She finally let go her anchor and lay to in the bay all night. Saturday morning the steamship Islander, of the same line, came in the bay, ran alongside the Premier and took off part of her passengers, but when she attempted to land the police cut ber lines and with drawn revolvers drove the crew aboard. Captain Irving, of the Islander, attempted to disperse the police by throwing streams of hot water on them, but the officers pluckily held their ground. Both steamers are now lying off the city, and 3,000 people are down lying off the city, and 3,000 people are down at the wharves. All are greatly excited, and determined not to let the steamer land. The Islander is evidently making prepara-tions to try to effect a landing, and the fire department has been called out. The Mayor says he will keep the steamer away from the wharf by turning streams of water on

A Sheriff's Desperate Fight with Robbers. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13.-Ex-Sheriff Hobensack, of Union county, Ohio, who lives near Mount Hickory, had a terrible experience with two robb ers last night. Hearing a noise in his barn he went out to investia holse in his barn he went out to investigate. The two men set upon him, shooting
aim twice and ir flicting several wounds
with a knife. They threw the wounded
man into a manger and set fire to the barn,
which was destroyed after Hobensack had
been rescued by members of his family.
The injured man will probably die. Suspicion rests upon two colored men.

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Light, local snows; colder.

"V-v-enus, stop your winkin' at me," said a citizen "half seas over" on his way home one of these recent clear rights, as his unsteady gaze caught sight of that star in the evening skies shining as big as a Roman candle ball and twice as bright. It shines by light reflected from the sun-66,153,000 miles away from it. It is nearly that far from the earth. Its diameter is about 7,500 miles, so that its volume is about seventeen-twentieths of that of the earth, and its mass about eighteen-twentieths. On account of the way it sets, with reference to the way it goes around the sun, The gift of an Umbrella with one of , and on account of the great amount of the sun's heat which it receives (believed to be twice as much as the earth receives), it is thought no human life can exist there. We don't know of anybody that wants to exist there. What's the matter with Indianapolist Haven't we the next President, natural gas, the State Legislature, and the greatest place on earth to get Clothes and Hats-which is

TIP YOUR HAT

TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

But before attempting to do so, buy one of the new style Silk Hats just received by

BAMBERGER HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington St.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER,

As Viewed by an Ex-Confederate Private-Soldier's Voice from Montana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—General James Longstreet's mail is loaded with letters both from the boys in blue and the boys in gray, commending his manly, patriotic letter to the Chattanooga Republican Club. The usual snarl and jeremiad have come from the old reactionary Bourbons. The Associated Press dispatches reported an interview with a United States Democratic Senator in Washington, who claimed to have "served under General Longstreet," and who expressed his "sorrow and disappointment that General Longstreet should have wantonly slandered the South." In pleasing contrast is the following letter from an ex-confederate, who marched with Longstreet for four years, and who is now located in Montana, and is "reconstructed," loyal to the Union, and hence a stanch Republican. Echoing the sentiment of the Montana soldier, it is be hoped the evening of General Longstreet's life may be happy, and as he is only sixty-seven years old and hale and hearty, he may lead his former comrades in the South to the same high plane now occupied by his Montana colleague, whose letter is

as follows: Basin City, M. T., Jan. 4. General—I have just read your patriotic letter to the gentlemen who gave Hon. H. Clay Evans, Congressman-elect, a banquet in Chattanooga, Tenn. You have, by that letter, my dear sir, added another cause for my esteem to the many which four years of active service under your command occasioned. As one of the humblest of the "old brigade" who followed your lead from Bull Run in '61, along the Peninsular, twice be youd the Potomac, and then to the end at Ap pomattox, I have steadfastly contended a voted in accordance with the result of tha period so pregnant with history and public policy. In the years soon after we yielded our guns to that matchles and magnanimous soldfer who sleeps at Riverside, and whose every heart-throb in life was kindly to all his loyal countrymen, I have contended and acted in the interest of nationality and the entire Republic. I hail the election of Mr. Evans with joy. I read and shall preserve your letter with an especial emphasis of pleasure, and, General, at the risk of your displeasure, I beg to again thank you for your letter, and also for the many manly words and deeds of yours during the past quarter of a century, almost, which have reflected nothing but eved it morn the survivors of that ed nothing but credit upon the survivors of that great revolution in which you bore yourself so

I trust sincerely that your life's last days may be restful days; that memory, striking upon the sepulchre of your past, may bring back nothing that shall be tainted with regret, and apologizing for mentioning these things, I offer the excuse that old days will come stealing back, for they hang like golden beads upon the rosary of my memory. With best wishes for your health, prosperity, peace and happiness, I am, General, your obedient servant,

D. C. R. General James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

County Official \$7,000 Short.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 13.-A week ago, when the newly-elected county officers took their respective offices at the court-house, the books of the retiring county treasurer, V. Cournyer, showed that \$7,000 was due the county which had not been turned over to the new treasurer. Courn-yer asked that he be given one week to bring forth the missing funds, which request was granted, but at the adjourned meeting of the commissioners, Saturday, the committee appointed for the purpose of investigation reported that the amount had not yet been replaced, and a resolution was adopted making Cournyer's bondsmen responsible for the money and instructing the chairman to proceed according to law for the recovery of the books, papers, etc., which had also been held back. Cournyer has held his office four years, having been elected in 1884 on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1886. The money required to straighten the accounts will doubtless be furnished by friends before action is taken to recover from the bondsmen.

The Chicago Socialists. CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- All of the Socialists who have been prominent as leaders or followers in this city for the past year crowded Waverly Hall to its utmost capacity this afternoon, for the purpose of listening to the socialistic lecturer, Professor Garside. His remarks were of the usual socialistic type, and were frequently applauded. Mrs. Lucy Parsons was present, but took no part in the proceedings. Several others spoke, the majority of whom denounced the church and its followers, and the meeting was fast drifting into the advocacy of atheism when the chairman suddenly cut off the discussion, and the

meeting adjourned.

A Generous Colored Man. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.-Andrew Ferguson, colored. has just given to the Presguson, colored, has just given to the Presbytery of Leuisville, for the use of his church, property purchased with the savings of a lifetime. Ferguson is a singleman, seventy years old. He was in younger days the property of Andrew Todd, of Flemingsburg. With his freedom he began saving. He lives alone and does his own cooking, washing, etc. In 1878 he had saved \$5,000, with which he bought the Knox Presbyterian Church property. This he at once gave to his church, rent free, for ten years, and now has deeded entright.

now has deeded entright.

America at the Paris Exposition. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Somerville P. Tuck, the assistant commissioner-general of the United States to the Paris exposition of 1889, has made public the names of the firms who have thus far applied for space for exhibiting their goods at said exposition. The

BISMARCK'S COMING SPEECH

It Is Thought Certain that He Will Refer to the Morier and Gefficken Incidents,

And that He Will Also Make Some Bitter Allusions to the Part Taken by Americans in the Troubles in the Samoan Islands,

Russian Politicians Slowly Working Up a Feeling of Hostility to Germany,

Progress of the Boulanger-Jacques Canvass -Enemies of the General Reproduce a Damaging Letter from Gen. Faidherbe.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR. Expectation that His Coming Speech Will Be Sensational in Character.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It is regarded as almost absolutely certain that Prince Bismarck will, in the speech which he is to deliver in the Reichstag on Tuesday, refer to the Morier and Gefficken incidents, but it is not believed that he will reopen those questions, unless he is in possession of more and stronger evidence of the alleged plot against himself in which the British embassador to Russia and the Professor are made to figure as the chief conspirators, than has yet been brought forward. Still, the Chancellor's undoubted and scarcely concealed hatred of England and everything English may lead him to pursue these already much-persecuted men, to the end that if by so doing, he can make it appear that there really was a plot to rob him of the credit, which has hitherto been his, of having formulated and carried out the scheme of establishing the German em-

That the Chancellor will devote a considerable part of his address to bitter references to the troubles in Samoa is generally conceded. The popular belief in Germany is very strong that the Americans were solely responsible for the German reverses in Samoa, and this belief is but the reflection of official conviction.

Professor Geflicken has maintained the utmost reserve since his release, and his friends are unanimous in the opinion that no good results could follow his further pursuit of the subject which involved his incarceration and permanent injury to his health.

The whole Liberal press protests against the action of the North German Gazette in utilizing the letter written by the late Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the jubilee of the latter's entering the army. The Vossische Zeitung says: "This personal mark of attention to the Chancellor, especially when taken in con-junction with the solicitude of the commander-in-chief for the army, is anything but a refutation of the political creed laid down by Frederick in his diary and in his governmental actions.'

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A Feeling of Hatred Towards Germans Devel ops Among Russian Politicians. Berlin Cable Special to New York World.

It is believed in well-informed circles in Berlin that the Czar has now become fully convinced that the action of Germany has not been directed against Muscovite interests, but there still prevails a feeling of uneasiness, owing to the possibility of the Czar's being unable to resist the influences that surround him and urge him to a breach with Germany.

Hatred of Germany and a desire to come to an understanding with France in order to be able to take advantage of all possible contingencies to the detriment of the Teutonic race, has long been the distinguishing mark of the Russian Chauvinists. The Chauvinists, moreover, are the bulk of those who take an interest in politics. All the Russian politicians are profoundly imbued with a sense of the greatness and the lofty mission of Russia. These politicians including several members of the Cabinet have for several months past redoubled their efforts to convince the Czar of the great prosperity prevailing throughout

It is stated by professional observers that there is good reason for believing that the recent reports of some of the Cabinet Min-isters, especially that of the Finance Minis-ter, were manipulated to show a large surplus in order to further their scheme of de

It is now claimed that during the recent visit of the Czar to the Caucasus the nakedness of the land was carefully veiled from the imperial spectators and that the Czar returned home convinced of the great prosperity of his southeastern possessions. A similar journey was taken by the great Catherine—no common dupe—under the guidance of Potemkin, who had lately annexed the Crimea. The journey was made by river, and the astute Prince had a moveable village transported one stage in front of the imperial barge, so as to create amid a deserted waste the spectacle of a neverending stretch of fertile country, with an industrious and happy population.

It is not necessary to suppose that a similar trick has been played upon the Czar, but it is one characteristic fact of the

European situation that the peace of the world is in dauger from the peculiar isola-tion in which the master of 60,000,000 of Russians is compelled to live.

It is well known that the desire to come to an understanding with Russia has long been powerful among a large class of French politicians. General Boulanger owes much of his success to an irregular attempt at correspondence with the Czar. Many recent episodes of diplomacy have shown that France wishes to find an ally in the one other nation which feels itself antagonistic to Germany.

The Germans, or at any rate the rulers of Germany, have not taken alarm. They have wisely perceived that the best way to prevent the hostile combination is to profress to ignore it, and at the same to strengthen themselves against all eventu-alities. The triple alliance has done some-thing to modify the dangers to which Germany is exposed. But the German govern-ment judges that, valuable as alliances are, it is best to be as strong as possible at home. The German army is as numerous, as well armed and as well equipped as any army can reasonably be hoped to be. The staff makes every effort to keep itself well informed, and the navy is being rapidly strengthened. Nine new iron-clads and eleven new cruisers make a formidable building programme, to say nothing of the smaller craft whose construction is in con-

templation. A REPLY TO BOULANGER.

M. Jacques Sharply Responds to the Gener-

al's Recent Political Manifesto. Paris, Jan. 13 .- M. Jacques, the opponent of General Boulanger in the Seine department, has published a reply to General Bonlanger's latest manifesto. M. Jacques says: "With a republican army there is no need to fear a Sedan. With a Cæsarian army, which would cease to be exclusively French in order to become the army of a rebel soldier, defeat would be doubled by dishonor." M. Jacques advises the electors not to listen to a soldier who has lost the right to appeal to the flag, and to reject one whose candidature signifies indiscipline

and national ruin.
The anti-Boulangists publish, with a great applications are from all parts of the country, and comprise all industries, arts, etc.
Nearly 750 applications have been received, and it is believed by the commissioner that there will be fully 1,100 exhibitors when the list is complete.

The anti-Boulangists publish, with a great flourish, a letter written by General Faideherbe, formerly one of the ablest and most respected officers in the French army.

The letter was written shortly before Boulanger was relieved of his command,

and expresses the writer's opinion that General Boulanger is a charlatan of patriotism and unfit to remain in the army. He approves unreservedly of the judgment of the council of inquiry into Boulanger's case, and concludes by saying: "The first Republic promptly shot Generals who revolted. If similar offenses are permitted now, there will soon be an end to the army and the Nation,"

SACKVILLE'S DEFENSE.

Thought He Was Doing What He Had a Right to Do-Bayard Treated Him Unfairly.

London Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. A parliamentary paper is issued to-day, publishing as much as is thought advisable of the correspondence relating to the Sackville matter. The interesting fact is that Sackville, doubtless because of his respectable relations, isn't in the least censured by his government-a fact which makes little difference, since his country so unanimously pronounced him an ass. In his letter, Sackville defends himself in a weak kind of a way, as having thought his letter a private one, and as having done what he had a right one, and as having done what he had a right to do. He also accused Mr. Bayard of unfairness, and declares that he did not attempt to do away with the effect of the letter, through the channel which gave it publication, namely, the press, as he knew that to contradict what newspaper reporters said would only get him into a disagreeable and unseemly controversy. Mr. Phelps figures in the light of a peacemaker, expressing grief and sorrow all around, dilating at rather unnecessary length upon the Irish vote and the struggle for its possession, and practically excusing Mr. Cleveland to Lord Salisbury on the ground that he had to do so to keep the Irishmen from abandoning him, and so forth.

abandoning him, and so forth.

The funny thing is that both Sackville and Salisbury, instead of realizing that one is a fool and the other, at best, a fool's defender, are inclined to take a high and mighty tone, half pugnacious and half of injured innocence. Lord Salisbury declines to accept the principle that the acceptance or retention of a minister was a question solely to be determined by the government. solely to be determined by the government to which he was credited, either with or without the assignment of reason, and in support of his opinion quotes Lord Palmer-ston on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from Madrid in 1848. The Foreign Office displays unusual en-terprise by publishing a fac simile of the New York Tribune's front page which con-tained a reproduction of Sackville's written exhibition of himself.

THE ARAB LEADER.

Brief History of Osman Digna, Commande of the Mahdi's Advance Guard. Paris Special to New York World.

Osman Digna, who commands the ad vance army of the Mahdi's troops, and who first communicated to General Grenfell the alleged capture of Stanley and Emin Bey, is not an Arab, as is generally believed, but is a European by birth. According to the Petit Journal, Osman Digna was born in Rouen, France, in 1836, of French parents. His father, whose name was Joseph Nisbet, sent the boy, George, at an early age to Paris to be educated. When George was thirteen years old his parents emigrated to Alexandria, in Egypt. Here Joseph Nisbet soon succumbed to the trying climate, and his widow, who was still a beautiful woman and comparatively young, married Osman Digna, an Arabian merchant. The latter took a strong liking to his stepson, had him educated in the Mohammedan faith, and sent him to Cairo to attend the Osman Digna, jr. When he had graduated from the college with high honors, the family moved to Suakim, when Osman Digna, sr., engaged as a merchant and slavedealer, principally the latter, and acquired a large fortune. After the death of his stepfather Osman Digna, jr., continued the business, and soon became one of the most influential men in Suakim. When the revolt of the Arabs took place in 1882, Osman Digna became one of the most enthusiastic champions of the movement. He was joined by his friend, Arabi Pasha, and was elected chief of all the tribes in Eastern Soudan. Osman is a general favorite, and wields such a powerful influence that even the Mahdi himself dare not oppose the pacific endeavors of the "French Arab" to open the Soudan to the commerce of the world. Osman has a powerful physique and imposing stature; he has dark, restless eyes, a very long, black beard and carries himself with all the dignity of a full-blooded sheik. He has "only three wives, who, coming from the "best' families in the Soudan, through their family connections increase his already great influence in the councils of the nation. Osman Digna has only one arm, having lost the left one on the battle-field.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

German Business Agent Points Out a Way to Restore Order in East Africa. BERLIN, Jan. 13 .- A White Book on African affairs has just been issued. The book contains nothing of special interest except a letter, dated Dec. 16, from the agent general of the East Africa Company. In this the agent-general suggests that the company allow Indian traders on the coast to administer the customs, the company exercising supreme control by a system of monthly inspections, and central-izing the whole administration in the cus-tom's station at Zanzibar. If this course is adopted, the agent general says, nothing further will stand in the way of restoration

The Sultan of Zanzibar offers to mediate between the East Africa Company and the natives on the basis suggested by the company's agent general. Herr Voheson re-ports that the natives are tired of rebellion and willing to negotiate.

Note for Married Travelers in Austria. LONDON, Jan. 14.-The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "American couples about to travel in Austria ought to take with them their marriage certificates. An American lady recently gave birth to a child here, and the father, accompanied by witnesses, went to register the birth. Owing to the absence of a marriage certifi-cate, the clerk said he must record the birth as illegitimate, and the only concession made after much expostulation, was the substitu-tion of the word 'doubtful' for 'illegitimate.' Further, on being told that the parents belonged to the Anglican Church, the clerk wrote down, 'No religion,' "

A Countess Who Smokes Cigarettes.

London Special. A society sheet accuses the Comtesse de Paris of smoking a short clay pipe, and no in private either, but as she drives about This is probably one of the tales for which society sheets are famous. Cigarette smoking by women, however, is becoming more common every day in England, where it used to be considered an awful crime, and only yesterday I heard a certain wellknown woman mourning because she had been over two weeks at a house where she could not smoke cigarettes after dinner without exciting comment, and had been troubled by her nerves in consequence.

More Panama Canal Shares for Sale. Paris, Jan. 13 .- The Figaro announces that De Lesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares, to be subscribed in two lots. The first lot will be offered on the 20th inst.

The Dying King of Holland. THE HAGUE, Jan. 13 .- The King of Holland spent a restless night. He takes little food. He left his bed for fifteen minutes to-day. A doctor will stay with the King to-night.

Foreign Notes.

The Vatican will instruct the Archbishop of Naples to call upon Mr. Gladstone, pro-vided Mr. Gladstone will signify that the visit would be agreeable to him. The Pope and Prime Minister Crispi have ing killed a street-car conboth declined to grant interviews to Car- injuries are very serious.

dinal Lavigerie on the subject of the anti-slavery crusade. The Pope thought the time inopportune to discuss the subject.

Empress Frederick will remain in England until the Queen goes to Biarritz, and will accompany her mother part of the way on her journey. It is understood that the Queen Regent of Spain will visit Biarritz during the sojourn of the Queen at that

If anything was needed to confirm the frequent reports of the unhealthy condition of Emperor William of Germany, it may be supplied by the statement that, in imitation of the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, he on Saturday listened alone to a dress rehearsal of Wagner's "Rheingold."

The correspondent of the London Telegraph at Suakim, referring to the offer made by the Mahdi to furnish safe conduct to Captain Gordon to visit the tomb of his uncle, General Gordon, at Khartoum, asserts that the Moslems have made a saint of Gordon, his tomb being sacred and his name respected throughout the interior of Africa.

A book entitled "Peeps at Our Cousins," the alleged authoress of which is one of the Queen's maids of honor, will shortly be published in New York. The book is said to treat most minutely of gossip affecting persons prominent in London society, Americans and others, and the announcement of its early appearance has raised intense excitement among the denizens of the West End

The English press, in reviewing the volume of speeches delivered by the Prince of Wales upon numerous public occasions during the period extending from 1863 to 1888, which has just been issued by the publisher, Murray, are inclined to handle the royal orator tenderly. Very little serious comment is made, however, but all of the manifestly perfunctory reviewers are disposed to suggest to future historians the advantage of embodying the sentiments expressed by the Prince in their works.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER DUPED.

The London "Times" Spends Money Freely in a Search for Evidence Against Parnell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.-The Buffalo Courier created a profound sensation, this morning, by publishing thirteen letters and a number of telegrams written by a special detective from Scotland Yard, sent out in the interest of the London Times to procure evidence that would implicate Charles Stewart Parnell in the Phonix Park murders. It appears that in August last a Black Rock mechanic, just naturalized, being out of work and in need of money, conceived the scheme of making something out of the London Times. He wrote a letter to the publishers of that paper to the effect that while working as a mason on the New York aqueduct he came across two Irishmen who were in possession of documentary evidence that would prove the letters on which the Times relies in the present investigation to be perfectly genuine. His language was: "There is two Irishmen here that was indirectly in the combine to murder Cavendish and Burke, where I can get all the proof you want for very little." This person received a cablegram from the London Times, telling him "to hold on to the man at all hazards," and that an English detective would soon be on American soil. The detective duly came in the person of J. T. Kirby, or "Cris Thomas," and was said to be accompanied by a female agent as sharp as himself.

Kirby's first letter to the Buffalo man was

written from New York, and directed a re-ply to be sent to C. Thomas, care Major Rice,

1237 Broadway. It is said that the writer was authorized to see him and others well

compensated who were willing to give undoubted proofs, and also, if necessary, go to England and give, link by link, testimony that would be accepted by the courts of Great Britain, and also by the royal commission. He guaranteed that not only would the rewards be liberal to all who would serve in procuring proof, but the protection would be ample. He requested the Buffalo man to proceed to New York with his documents, to avoid mixing with any one in the city, and to keep a closed mouth. This was written on August 2. The Buffalo man did not go to New York, and his replies to Kirby were opened at Major Rice's by some third party. There-upon Kirby changed his name to "Cris Thomas," and shifted his address to Room 34, Gedney House, Fourth street and Broadway. This solitude was making things warm for the Buffalo man, especially when warm for the Buffalo man, especially when he proposed a meeting at the Tifft House here. He was equal to the occasion, and warned the English detective that their game had been discovered, advising him to leave the city. Kirby and his fair companion thereupon crossed over to Toronto. From Toronto he went to Montreal, and thence to Chicago, where his headquarters were with Geo. Harvey & Co., 179 Lasalle street, all the time imploring the Buffalo man to all the time imploring the Buffalo man to hasten to procure his proofs, and paying of their own and secure them in competence for their lives. He was willing to pay \$500 apiece in cash if they would give up the papers. Writing from Room 572, Pal-mer House, on Nov. 23, he began to show petulance, suspecting that he was being duped, and declared that he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the in his own hands. he had got so of this evidence, such as it was, that he could afford to do without them. Still, he was willing to give \$400. "Anyway, I would not want either of them to come here; all I want is the paper and let-ters. After I see them with my own eyes— if, after I get them and he has the money, he then consents to go and give evidence for a further sum, well and good, but you can tell H— what I say, and nothing will induce me to pay out another dollar until I get the papers. This is final. The papers once in my hands I'll do as I have said above for them, and all I have said in my previous letter for yourself, and more, too; but only when getting the papers."

The correspondence ceased with the thirteenth letter, written on Dec. 31, from the Palmer House, Chicago, announcing his in-tention of proceeding to Niagara Falls. In the course of his wanderings after proof, the Scotland Yard man went to Ravenswood, Ill., where he said his son lived, and thence he wrote, offering to give the Buffalo man \$500 if he would make success certain, and the same to each of the other men. There was, of course, no evidence what-ever of the nature sought by the agent of the Times and the British government.

At the meeting of the Irish National
League in St. Stephen's Hall, this afternoon, the exposure made by the Courier was discussed, and the course of the Times in endeavoring to trump up evidence against Parnell was emphatically denounced in speeches and resolutions.

The War Among the Knights of Labor. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a public meet-ing of D. A. 152 in this city last evening.

After the public meeting an executive session was held, at which district officers for the coming year were elected. Mr. Pow-derly made a long address on national topics pertaining to the Knights of Labor. Among other things he stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Krights of Labor, who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for \$100, and he had satisfactory proof that the same person had previously offered to sell out to John Wanamaker.

A Turnkey's Plucky Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—This morning Reilly, the turnkey of the county jail, was savagely attacked by Pete Barrett, George Day and Wm. Barnes. Barrett seized Reilly from behind and Day pounded him over the head with a big towel roller. His head was cut open and the prisoners nearly killed him, but he had a big knife with which he cut both men badly, and soon had them back in their cells. The attack is thought to have have no doubt that under the favorable been part of a plot for a general delivery.
Barrett is under sentence for murder, having killed a street-car conductor. Reilly's

ROSECRANS AND GEN. GRANT

A Bill That Will Test the Charity of the Friends of the Old Commander.

The Proposal to Restore Rosecrans's Name to the Army List Recalls the Bitter Attack He Made on the Hero of Appomattox.

Commissioner Oberly Makes Recommendations Concerning Indian Affairs.

A Daughter of a Revolutionary Hero Diffident-· ly Petitions for Justice-The Grand Army and the Coming Inaugural Parade.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S TONGUE.

Its Too Free Use in Former Years Recalled to Its Owner's Disadvantage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- If the bill which has been favorably reported from the com-

mittee on military affairs of the two houses

of Congress, restoring Gen. William S. Rosecrans to the army and placing him on the retired list as a brigadier-general, is passed, it will tax the charity of the friends of the late General Grant to the fullest limit. There are many men in Congress now who were here five years ago, when Gen. Rosecrans made his unprovoked and bitter attack upon General Grant while a bill, restoring to the army and placing on the retired list the hero of Appomattox was under consideration. General Rosecrans contended that there was no law or precedent for restoring a name to the rolls of the army after it had been stricken offduring peace, and that there were no demands made by justice or courtesy, or the American idea of hero worship, which would justify the restoration of a man to the army who had subsequently held federal offices, such as General Grant had been honored with. He ridiculed the idea that an impoverished financial condition of the Grant family justified Congress in restoring General Grant's name to the army rolls, and in this connection alluded to the failure of Grant & Ward's bank as "that great confidence mill." From General Rosecrans's

speech the following extract is taken: "It is not my intention to recount any of the historical reasons why I think Grant's military reputation has been exaggerated and misrepresented under the exigencies of party interest and power, and can only suggest that when true history comes to be written it will be pared down to very different dimensions. It was the interest of a great political party of this country, to make his services appear as large and important as possible, for he was their servant and tool to secure power."

Further on in General Rosecrans's speech he charged General Grant with having dictated the first two volumes of Badeau's "Life of Grant," declaring that it was unworthy and misleading; that General Grant had made false military records, and that he was a party to a scheme which robbed poor people of millions of dellars. The speech created a great sensation at the time, and is yet fresh in the minds of many men who may at any day now be called upon to you for a bill which will restore Genera'. Resecrans to the army and place him on the retired list with a salary almost as large as that of a Congressman or Senator, years after he has gone out of the army and without any disability traceable

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner Hints at Civil-Service

to military service.

Rules and Tells How to Help the Indian. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1888. This unusual delay is explained by the fact that Commissioner Oberly was but recently appointed to his present position. The statistical and routine matters were, however, laid before the Secretary in time for review in his annual report, issued early in December. out money in sums of \$25 to \$75 at a time, aggregating in all about \$500. In his last letter from the Gedney House he said that he was authorized to assure both of the suppositious Irishmen comfortable farms

The Commissioner, in the present report, discusses the act of June 29, 1888, by which the authority and duties of the superintendent of Indian schools were extended, The Commissioner, in the present report, and says that these additions have raised certain questions concerning the relations of that officer to the Indian Bureau. The act referred to changed the law previously in force in two particulars only-first, in the authority to make appointments and dismissals of teachers and others connected with schools wholly supported by the government, and second. in the authority to make school rules and regulations. The Commissioner reaches the conclusion that the most natural, economical and effective administration of Indian school affairs will be secured by enlarging the prerogatives of the superintendent; first, by placing under his immediate charge all matter connected with all branches of Indian education, instead of restricting him to two lines of work in connection with but one class of schools; and second, by providing that he shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under which arrangement the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may place at the disposal of the superintendent the en-tire official machinery of the bureau, by the use of which nearly all the business in relation to Indian schools is and must be transacted. By this plan, he says, the Commissioner and superintendent would exercise concurrent jurisdiction, so to speak, in Indian school affairs. The superintendent would practically dominate in all school operations, while the Commissioner would continue to perform, without the embar-rassment that would result from di-vided authority, the duties in relation to Indian educational matters that have been devolved upon him by law and by the Indian treaties. The Commissioner recommends some important changes in the methods of making purchases of Indian supplies. A much more satisfactory method, he thinks, would be for the Indian Bureau to submit to bidders a standard sample of each article, instead of being submitted a large variety of samples of each article. Thus the question of price would alone be considered in awarding contracts, and nothing more would be required of the Commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder. To make the inspection of such goods as blankets, clothes, clothing, etc., infallible, accurately adjusted ma-chinery and other appliances for testing the strength of fabrics could and should be sup-

The Commissioner favors the extension of the provisions of the civil-service law to the Indian service, and says he would advise that this extension be made immediately if he were not fearful that if taken now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partisan motives. ne, nowever, recommends that for positions be required to establish their fitness by furnishing such evidence as the Commissioner may require, not only from the applicant himself, but from three repu-

In conclusion, the commissioner says: "I have no doubt that under the favorable conditions of an Indian service in which the evils of what is known as the party spoils system of appointment and dismissal would be minimized, and in which intelli-